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TRANSUBSTANTIATION. *n. f.* [*transubstantiation*, Fr.] A miraculous operation believed in the Romish church, in which the elements of the eucharist are supposed to be changed into the real body and blood of CHRIST.

How is a Romanist prepared easily to swallow, not only against all probability, but even the clear evidence of his senses, the doctrine of *transubstantiation*? *Locke.*

TRANSUDATION. *n. f.* [*transude*, Fr.] The act of passing in sweat, or perspirable vapour, through any integument.

The drops proceeded not from the *transudation* of the liquor within the glass. *Boyle.*

TO TRANSUDE. *v. n.* [*trans* and *sude*, Latin.] To pass through in vapour.

Purulent fumes cannot be transmitted throughout the body before the maturation of an apothem, nor after, unless the humour break; because they cannot *transude* through the bag of an apothem. *Harvey on Consumption.*

TRANSVERSAL. *adj.* [*transversal*, Fr. *trans* and *versalis*, Lat.] Running crosswise.

An ascending line, direct, as from son to father, or grandfather, is not admitted by the law of England; or in the *transversal* line, as to the uncle or aunt, great-uncle or great-aunt. *Hale.*

TRANSVERSALLY. *adv.* [*from transversal*.] In a cross direction.

There are divers subtle enquiries and demonstrations concerning the several proportions of swiftness and distance in an arrow shot vertically, horizontally, or *transversally*. *Wilkins.*

TRANSVERSE. *adj.* [*transversus*, Latin.] Being in a cross direction.

His violent touch  
Fled and pursued *transverse* the resonant fugue. *Milton.*

Part in straight lines, part in *transverse* are found;  
One forms a crooked figure, one a round;  
The entrails these embrace in spiral strings,  
Those clasp th' arterial tubes in tender rings. *Blackmore.*

What natural agent could impel them so strongly with a  
*transverse* side-blow against that tremendous weight and rapidity, when whole worlds are a falling! *Bentley's Sermons.*

TRANSVERSELY. *adv.* [*from transverse*.] In a cross direction.

At Stonehenge the stones lie *transversely* upon each other. *Stillingfleet.*

In all the fibres of an animal there is a contractile power; for if a fibre be cut *transversely*, both the ends shrink and make the wound gape. *Avicenna on Elements.*

TRANSUMPTION. *n. f.* [*trans* and *sumo*, Latin.] The act of taking from one place to another.

TRANSVERS. *n. f.* Men who carry fish from the sea-coasts to sell in the inland countries. *Bailey.*

TRAP. *n. f.* [*trappe*, Saxon; *trape*, Fr. *trappola*, Italian.]

1. A snare set for thieves or vermin.  
Die as thou shouldst, but do not die impatiently, and like a fox caught in a *trap*. *Taylor's holy living.*

2. An ambush; a stratagem to betray or catch unawares.  
And lurking closely, in await now lays,  
How he might any in his *trap* betray. *Spenser.*

God and your majesty  
Protect mine innocence, or I fall into  
The *trap* is laid for me. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

They continually laid *traps* to ensnare him, and made sinister interpretations of all the good he did. *Calamy.*

He seems a *trap* for charity to lay.  
And cons by night his lesson for the day. *Dryden.*

Unruly boys learn to wrangle at *trap*, or rook at span-farthing. *Locke on Education.*

He that of feeble nerves and joints complains,  
From nine-pins, coits, and from *trap-ball* abstains. *King.*

TO TRAP. *v. a.* [*trappan*, Saxon.]

1. To ensnare; to catch by a snare or ambush; to take by stratagem.  
My brain, more busy than the lab'ring spider,  
Weaves tedious snares to *trap* mine enemies. *Shakespeare.*

2. To adorn; to decorate.  
I *trap*'d the foe, or tir'd with false alarms.  
[See TRAPPING.] To adorn; to decorate. *Dryden.*

The steed that bore him  
Was *trap*'d with polish'd steel, all shining bright,  
And covered with th' achievements of the knight. *Spenser.*

To deck his hearth and *trap* his tomb black steel. *Fa. Qu.*

Lord Lucius presented to you four milk-white horses *trap* in silver. *Shakespeare's Timon of Athens.*

TRAPPING. *n. f.* [*trap* and *door*.] A door opening and shutting unexpectedly.

The arteries which carry from the heart to the several parts have valves which open outward like *trappings*, and give the blood a free passage; and the veins, which bring it back

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to the heart, have valves and *trappings*, which open inwards, so as to give way into the blood to run into the heart. *Rap.*

TO TRAPE. *v. a.* [commonly written *to trap*; probably of the same original with *drab*.] To run idly and fluttily about. It is used only of women.

TRAPES. *n. f.* [I suppose from *trape*.] An idle flatterer woman. He found the fullen *trapes*.

Possess with th' devil, worms, and claps. *Hudibras*, p. iii.  
From door to door I'd looner whine and beg.  
Than marry such a *trape*. *Gay's What d'ye call it.*

TRAPPEY. *n. f.* [*trap* and *pick*.] A stick with which boys drive a wooden ball.

A foolish swoop between a couple of thick bandy legs and two long *trappicks* that had no calfs. *Spelt. N. 559.*

TRAPEZIUM. *n. f.* [*trapezium*, French.] A quadrilateral figure, whose four sides are not equal, and none of its sides parallel.

Two of the lateral *trapezia* are as broad. *Woodschall.*

TRAPEZOID. *n. f.* [*trapezoid* and *oid*; *trapezoid*, Fr.] An irregular figure, whose four sides are not parallel.

TRAPPINGS. *n. f.* [This word *trappings* derives from *trap*, French, *cloth*.]

1. Ornaments appendant to the saddle.  
Caparisons and steeds,  
Bases and tinsel *trappings*, gorgeous knights  
At joust and tournament. *Milton.*

2. Ornaments; dress; embellishments; external, superficial, and trifling decoration.

These indeed seem,  
But I have that within which passeth show;  
These but the *trappings* and the suits of woe. *Shakespeare.*

He has fair words, rich *trappings*, and large promises; but works only for his master. *L'Estrange.*

The points of honour poets may produce,  
*Trappings* of life, for ornament, not use. *Dryden.*

Such pageantry as to the people shown;  
There boast thy horse's *trappings*, and thy own. *Dryden.*

Draw him strictly so,  
That all who view the piece may know  
He needs no *trappings* of fictitious fame. *Dryden.*

In ships decay'd no mariner confides,  
Lur'd by the gilded stern and painted fides;  
Yet at a ball unthinking fools delight,  
In the gay *trappings* of a birth-day night. *Swift.*

TRASH. *n. f.* [*traz*, Hinduck; *drafsen*, German.]

1. Any thing worthless; dress's dregs.  
Lay hands upon these traitors, and their *trash*. *Shakespeare.*

Look what a wardrobe here is for thee!  
—Let it alone, thou fool, it is but *trash*. *Shakespeare.*

Who steals my purse, steals *trash*; 'tis something, nothing;  
'Twas mine, 'tis his; and has been slave to thousands.  
But he that filches from me my good name,  
Robs me of that which neither enriches him,  
And makes me poor indeed. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

More than ten Hollensted's, or Hall's, or Slow's,  
Of trivial household *trash* he knows; he knows  
When the queen frown'd or snarl'd.  
The collectors only consider, the greater fame a writer is in possession of, the more *trash* he may bear to have tacked to him. *Dante.*

Weak foolish man! will heav'n reward us there  
With the same *trash* mad mortals wish for here? *Pope.*

2. A worthless person.  
I suspect this *trash*  
To be a party in this injury. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

3. Matter improper for food, frequently eaten by girls in the green sickness.  
O that instead of *trash* thou'dst taken steel. *Garth.*

4. I believe that the original signification of *trash* is the lopping of trees, from the verb.

TO TRASH. *v. a.*

1. To lop; to crop.  
Being once perfected how to grant suits,  
How to deny them; whom t' advance, and whom  
To *trash* for overtopping. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

2. To crush; to humble.  
Not such as was fit to be imposed on hard-hearted Jews,  
To encumber and *trash* them, but such as becomes an ingenious people. *Hammond's Pract. Catching.*

TRA'SHY. *adj.* [*from trash*.] Worthless; vile; useless.  
A judicious reader will discover in his closet that *trashy* stuff, whose glittering deceived him in the action. *Dryden.*

TO TRA'VAIL. *v. n.* [*travailler*, Fr.]

1. To labour; to toil.  
To be in labour; to suffer the pains of childbirth. *Ips. xxiii. 4.*

2. To be in labour; to bring forth children.  
I *travail* not, nor bring forth children.  
She being with child cried, *travailing* in birth, and pained  
to be delivered. *Rev. xii. 2.*

His heart is in continual labour; it *travails* with the obligation, and is in pangs till it be delivered. *South's Sermons.*

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TO TRA'VAIL. *v. a.* To harass; to tire.  
As if all these troubles had not been sufficient to *travail* the realm, a great division fell among the nobility. *Hayward.*

A gleam of light turn'd thitherward in haste  
His *travail*'d steps. *Milton.*

TRA'VAIL. *n. f.* [*from the verb*.]

1. Labour; toil; fatigue.  
As every thing of price, so this doth require *travail*. *Hook.*

Such impotent persons as are unable for strong *travail*, are yet able to drive cattle to and fro to their pasture. *Spenser.*

2. Labour in childbirth.  
In the time of her *travail* twins were in her. *Gen. xxxviii.*

To procure easy *travails* of women, the intention is to bring down the child, but not too fast. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

TRAVE. TRAVE'LE, or TRAV'ISE. *n. f.* A wooden frame for shoeing untidy horses. *Ansforth.*

TO TRAVEL. *v. n.* [This word is generally supposed originally the same with *travail*, and to differ only as particular from general: in some writers the word is written alike in all its senses; but it is more convenient to write *travail* for labour, and *travel* for journey.]

1. To make journeys: it is used for sea as well as land, though sometimes we distinguish it from *voyage*, a word appropriated to the sea.

In the forest shall ye lodge, O ye travelling companies of Dedanin. *Ips. xxi. 13.*

Raphael deign'd to *travel* with Tobias. *Milton.*

Fain would I *travel* to some foreign shore,  
So might I to myself myself restore. *Dryden.*

If others believed he was an Egyptian from his knowledge of their rites, it proves at least that he *travelled* there. *Pope.*

2. To pass; to go; to move.  
By th' clock 'tis day;  
And yet dark night strangles the travelling lamp. *Shakespeare.*

Time *travels* in divers paces, with divers persons; I'll tell you who time ambles withal, who time trots withal. *Shakespeare.*

Thus flying East and West, and North and South,  
News *travell'd* with increase from mouth to mouth. *Pope.*

3. To make journeys of curiosity.  
Nothing tends so much to enlarge the mind as travelling, that is, making a visit to other towns, cities, or countries, beside those in which we were born and educated. *Watts.*

4. To labour; to toil. This should be rather *travail*.  
If we labour to maintain truth and reason, let not any think that we *travel* about a matter not needful. *Hooker.*

I've watch'd and *travell'd* hard;  
Some time I shall sleep out; the rest I'll whistle. *Shakespeare.*

TO TRA'VELE. *v. a.*

1. To pass; to journey over.  
Thither to arrive I *travel* thus profound. *Milton.*

2. To force to journey.  
There are other privileges granted unto most of the corporations, that they shall not be charged with garbisons, and they shall not be *travelled* forth of their own franchises. *Spenser.*

TRA'VELE. *n. f.* [*travail*, Fr. from the noun.]

1. Journey; act of passing from place to place.  
Love had cut him short,  
Confin'd within the purlieus of his court.  
Three miles he went, nor farther could retreat,  
His *travels* ended at his country-seat. *Dryden.*

Mingled end into the dance  
Monuments fraught with all the treasures,  
Which thy eastern *travel* view'd. *Prior.*

2. Journey of curiosity or instruction.  
Let him spend his time no more at home,  
Which would be great impeachment to his age,  
In having known no *travel* in his youth. *Shakespeare.*

Travel in the younger sort is a part of education; in the elder a part of experience. *Bacon's Essays*, No. 18.

A man not enlightened by *travel* or reflexion, grows as fond of arbitrary power, to which he hath been used, as of barren countries, in which he has been born and bred. *Addis.*

3. Labour; toil. This should be *travail*: as in *Daniel*.  
He was with a pining enemy.  
With much more *travail* than with victory. *Daniel.*

What think'st thou of our empire now, though call'd  
With *travel* difficult. *Milton.*

4. Labour in childbirth. This sense belongs rather to *travail*.  
Thy mother well deserves that short delight,  
The nauticus qualms of ten long months and *travel* to requite. *Dryden's Virg.*

4. TRAVELS. Account of occurrences and observations of a journey into foreign parts.  
A book of his *travels* hath been honoured with the translation of many languages. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Histories engage the soul by sensible occurrences; as also voyages, *travels*, and accounts of countries. *Watts.*

TRA'VELLER. *n. f.* [*travailleurs*, Fr. from *travel*.]

1. One who goes a journey; a wayfarer.  
The weary *traveller* wand'ring that way  
Therein did often quench his thirsty heat. *Fairy Qu. l. ii.*

A little ease to these my torments give,

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Before I go where all in silence mourn,  
From whose dark shores no *travellers* return. *Saunders.*

This was a common opinion among the Gentiles, that the gods sometimes assumed human shape, and converted upon earth with strangers and *travellers*. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. One who visits foreign countries.  
Farewel monieur *travellers*, look you up and wear strange suits, and disfile all the benefits of your own country. *Shaks.*

The *traveller* into a foreign country knows more by the eye, than he that stayeth at home can by relation of the *traveller*. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

They are *travellers* newly arrived in a strange country; we should therefore not mislead them. *Locke.*

TRA'VELTAINTED. *adj.* [*travel* and *tainted*.] Harassed; fatigued with travel.

I have foundered nine score and odd posts: and here, *traveltainted* as I am, have, in my pure and immaculate valour, taken Sir John Coleville. *Shakespeare's Hen. IV. p. ii.*

TRAVERS. *adv.* [*French*.] Athwart; across. Not used.

He swears brave oaths, and breaks them bravely, quite *travers*, athwart the heart of his lover. *Shakespeare.*

TRAVE'RS. *adv.* [*a travers*, French.] Crosswise; athwart.  
Bring water from some hanging grounds, in long furrows; and from thole drawing it *traverse* to spread. *Bacon.*

The ridges of the fallow field lay *traverse*. *Hayward.*

TRAVE'RS. *prep.* Through crosswise.  
He through the armed files  
Darts his experienced eye, and soon *traverse*. *Milton.*

The whole battalion views their order due. *Milton.*

TRAVE'RS. *adj.* [*traverse*, Lat. *traverse*, Fr.] Lying across; lying athwart.

The paths cut with *traverse* trenches much encumbered the carriages until the pioneers levelled them. *Hayward.*

Oak being strong in all positions, may be trusted in cros and *traverse* work for Summers. *Watson's Architect.*

TRAVE'RS. *n. f.*

1. Any thing laid or built cross.  
The Tirlan cometh with all his generation; and if there be a mother from whom the whole lineage descended, there is a *traverse* placed in a lost where the fittest. *Bacon.*

Some wind instruments are blown at a small hole in the side, which straiteneth the breath at the first entrance; the rather in respect of their *traverse* and stops above the hole, which performeth the fipple's part. *Bacon.*

2. Something that thwarts, crosses, or obstructs; cross accident; thwarting obstacle. This is a sense rather French than English.

A just and lively picture of human nature in its actions, passions, and *traverses* of fortune. *Dryden.*

He fees no defect in himself, but is satisfied that he should have carried on his designs well enough, had it not been for unlucky *traverses* not in his power. *Locke.*

TO TRA'VERSE. *v. a.* [*traverse*, Fr. It was anciently accented on the last syllable.]

1. To cross; to lay athwart.  
Myself, and such  
As slept within the shadow of your power,  
Have wander'd with our *traverse* arms, and breath'd  
Our sufferance vainly. *Shakespeare's Timon of Athens.*

The parts should be often *traversed* or crossed by the flowing of the tides which lookly encompass them, without fitting too straight. *Dryden's Duf. ship.*

2. To cross by way of opposition; to thwart with obstacles.  
This treatise has, since the first conception thereof, been often *traversed* with other thoughts. *Wotton.*

You save th' expence of long litigious laws,  
Where suits are *travers'd*, and so little won,  
That he who conquers is but lost undone. *Dryden.*

John Bull thought himself now of age to look after his own affairs; Frog resolv'd to *traverse* this new project, and to make him uneasy in his own family. *A. Bathurst.*

3. To oppose so as to annul. A law term.  
Without a good skill in history, and a new geography to understand him rights, one may lose himself in *traversing* the decree. *Baker's Reflections on Lea. ling.*

4. To wander over; to cross.  
He many a walk *traverse'd*  
Of stateliest covert, cedar, pine, or palm. *Milton.*

The lion snoring with the hunter's spear,  
Though deeply wounded, no way yet dismay'd;  
In fullen fury *traverse* the plain,  
To find the vent'rous foe. *Prior.*

Believe me, prince, there's not an African  
That *traverse* our vast Numidian deserts  
In quest of prey, and lives upon his bow,  
But better practises these boasted virtues. *Addison's Cato.*

What seas you *traverse* and what fields you fought! *Pope.*

5. To survey; to examine thoroughly.  
My purpose is to *traverse* the nature, principles, and properties; of this detestable vice, ingratitude. *South's Sermons.*

TO TRA'VERSE. *v. n.* To use a posture of opposition in fencing.